

BookletChart™

Chesapeake Bay – Honga, Nanticoke, Wicomico Rivers and Fishing Bay

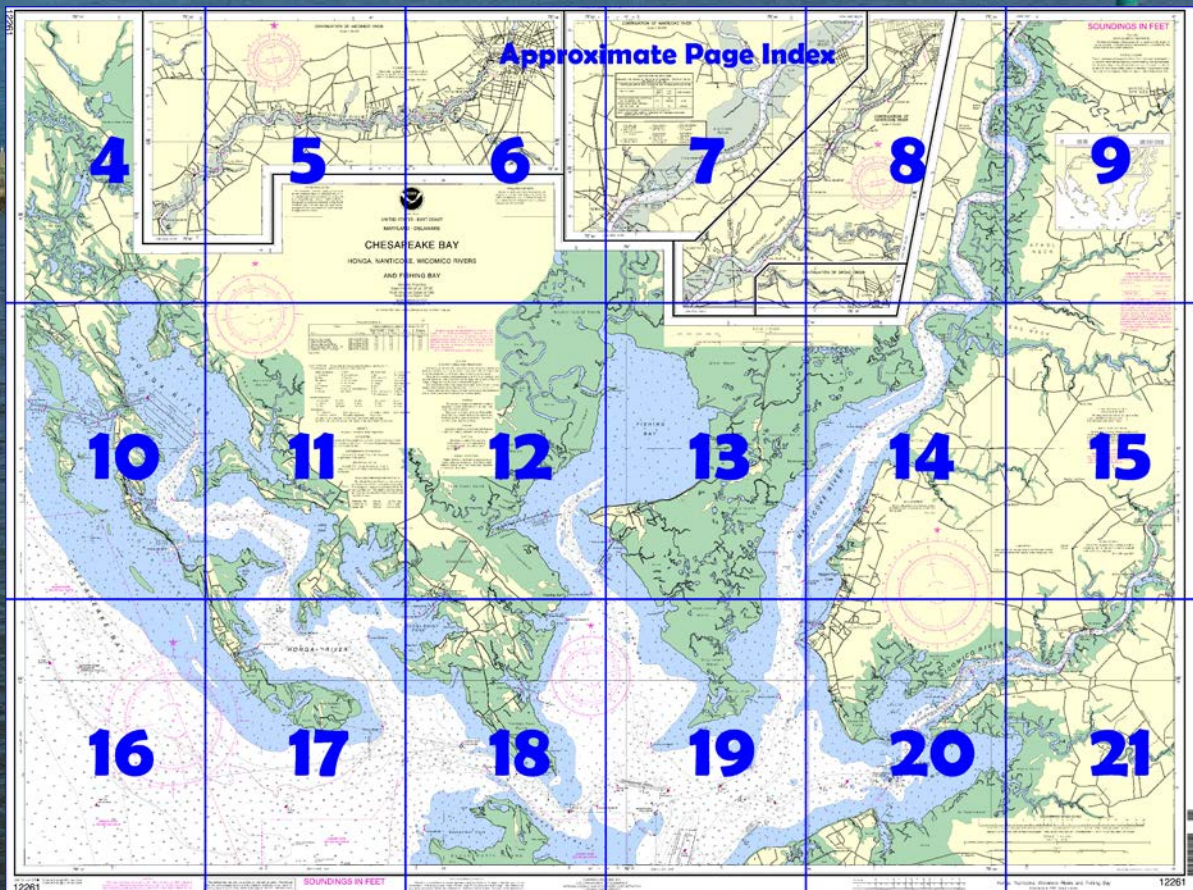
NOAA Chart 12261

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12261>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Wicomico River flows into the north end of Tangier Sound eastward of the inner approach to Hooper Strait, described earlier, and 26 miles north of Tangier Sound Light. The entrance to Wicomico River is 1.5 miles wide between **Long Point** on the south and Nanticoke Point on the north. Waterborne commerce is largely in fish and shellfish, and fish byproducts.

In 2007-2010, the controlling depth in the marked channel was 10 feet to Light 23, thence 11 feet at midchannel to South Prong at Salisbury.

Great Shoals Light (38°12'52"N., 75° 52'46"W.) is shown from a white skeleton tower with a black and white diamond-shaped daymark on

piles in depths of 4 feet on the north side of the channel, 0.5 mile above the mouth; a seasonal sound signal is at the light.

Currents.—Strong tidal currents set across the main channel off Monie Bay; the current velocity in the entrance to the river is 0.6 knot on the flood and 0.9 knot on the ebb.

Ice.—Ice usually forms on the river as far down as Whitehaven; in ordinary winters the channel usually is open to navigation, but in severe winters it is often closed for extended periods.

Monie Bay is a large cove on the southeast side close within the mouth of Wicomico River. The bay has depths of 4 feet to the head, but is used only by small local boats.

Webster Cove, on the south side 3.5 miles upriver, is entered by a marked dredged channel which leads to a public wharf inside. In 1995, the controlling depth was 4.5 feet.

Whitehaven, on the north bank 6.5 miles above the entrance, has some supplies. Most of the docks are in poor condition. A marine railway can haul out boats up to 150 feet.

A cable ferry crosses the river at Whitehaven. The ferry operates only during daylight hours. The cable is picked up as the ferry moves from bank to bank and is dropped to the bottom when the ferry is not operating. The crossing is unmarked. Caution should be exercised while navigating in the area. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PASS A MOVING CABLE FERRY.**

Wicomico Creek, on the south side of Wicomico River 8.5 miles above the mouth, is navigable for small craft for several miles. The marked entrance channel has a controlling depth of about 4 feet with deeper water inside. A small yacht club on the north side of the entrance has gasoline and diesel fuel. A marina about 2.3 miles above the entrance has gasoline, diesel fuel, berths, and marine supplies. Hull and engine repairs can be made; a mobile lift is available.

A cable ferry crosses the Wicomico River at **Upper Ferry**, 15 miles above the mouth. The ferry operates only during daylight hours. The cable, held taut by winches ashore, is suspended at or near the water's surface at all times during daylight hours, but dropped to the bottom during non-daylight hours. The signal for lowering the cable is one blast on the whistle by a transiting vessel. The ferry slips are marked as a ferry crossing and warning signs are posted up and downstream of the crossing. Caution should be exercised when navigating in the area. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PASS A MOVING CABLE FERRY.**

Fishing boats use the large wharf on the south bank, 16.5 miles above the mouth; water is available. An overhead power cable, 17.7 miles above the mouth, has a clearance of 75 feet.

Shad Point is 18 miles above the mouth on the southeast side.

Salisbury, the head of navigation 20 miles above the mouth, is a major trading center of the Eastern Shore. Wicomico River forks at the city; the **North Prong**, in 1976–1977, had a controlling depth of 7.5 feet or 10 feet at midchannel to the fixed bridge 0.4 mile upstream, but **South Prong** is rarely used. The Main Street highway bridge and the U.S. 50 highway bridge over the entrance to North Prong have 40-foot-wide bascule spans with a minimum clearance of 1 foot. The bridgetenders monitor VHF-FM channel 16 and work on channels 13 and 68; call signs KZA-869 and KYU-697, respectively.

Salisbury is a **customs station**.

Most of the commercial wharves are below the fork, but there are some in North Prong. Traffic to Salisbury consists of petroleum, aggregates, grain, and fertilizer

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Norfolk

Commander

5th CG District

Norfolk, VA

(575) 398-6231

Table of Selected Chart Notes

BROAD CREEK

The controlling depth from Portsville, DE to Laurel, DE was 4 feet along the channel centerline.

Jun 2008

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

WICOMICO RIVER

The controlling depth was 10 feet for a width of 150 feet to light 23, thence 11 feet for a middle width of 75 feet to Salisbury.

Aug 2007 - Oct 2010

WICOMICO RIVER

The controlling depth was 10 feet for a width of 150 feet to light 23, thence 11 feet for a middle width of 75 feet to Salisbury.

Aug 2007 - Oct 2010

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RADAR REFLECTORS

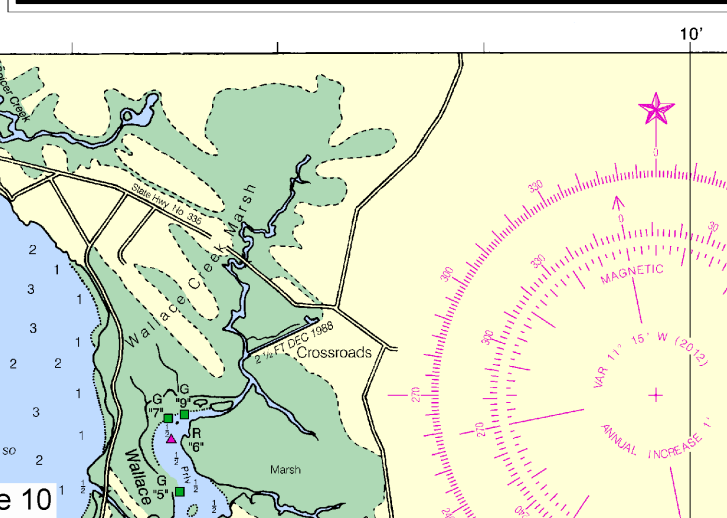
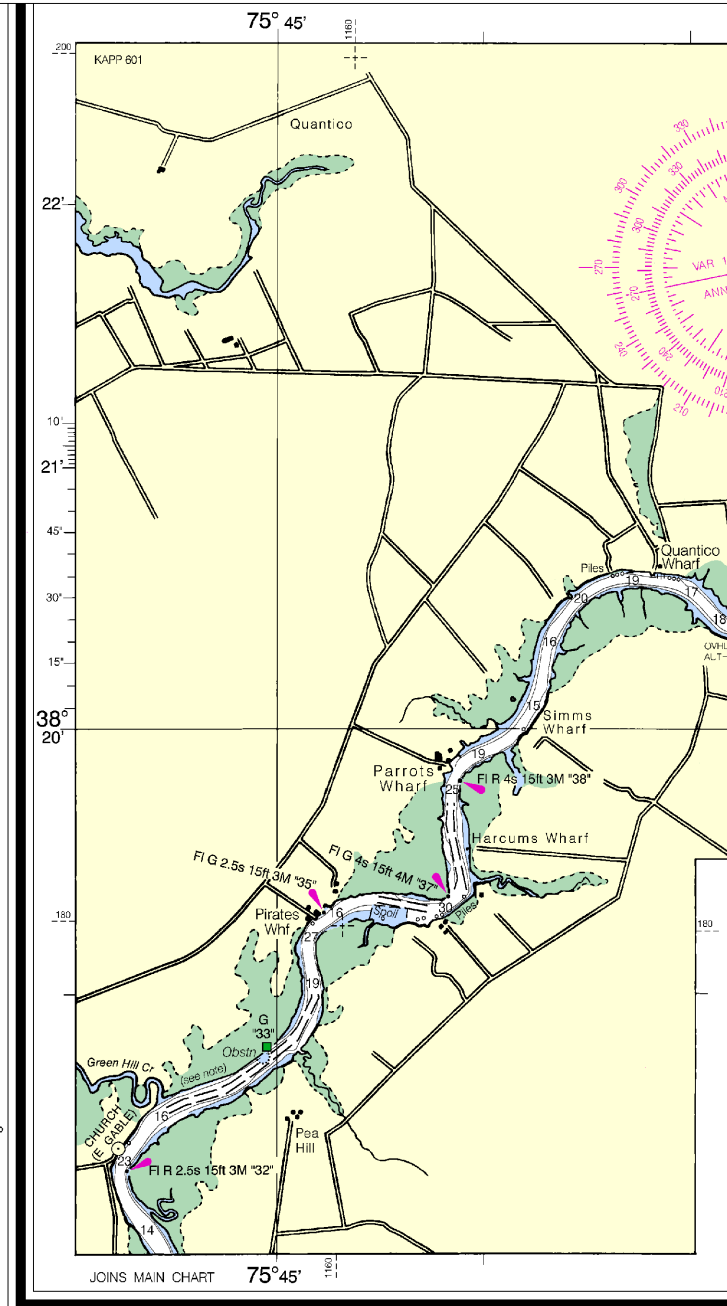
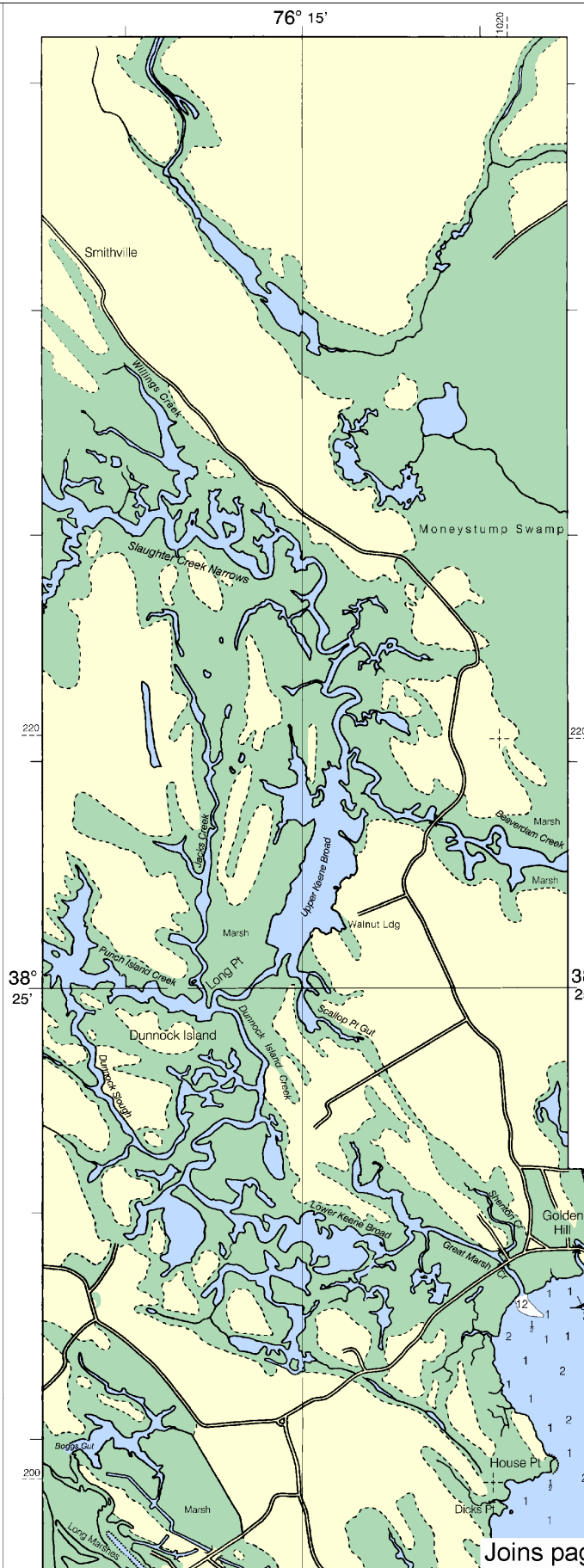
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

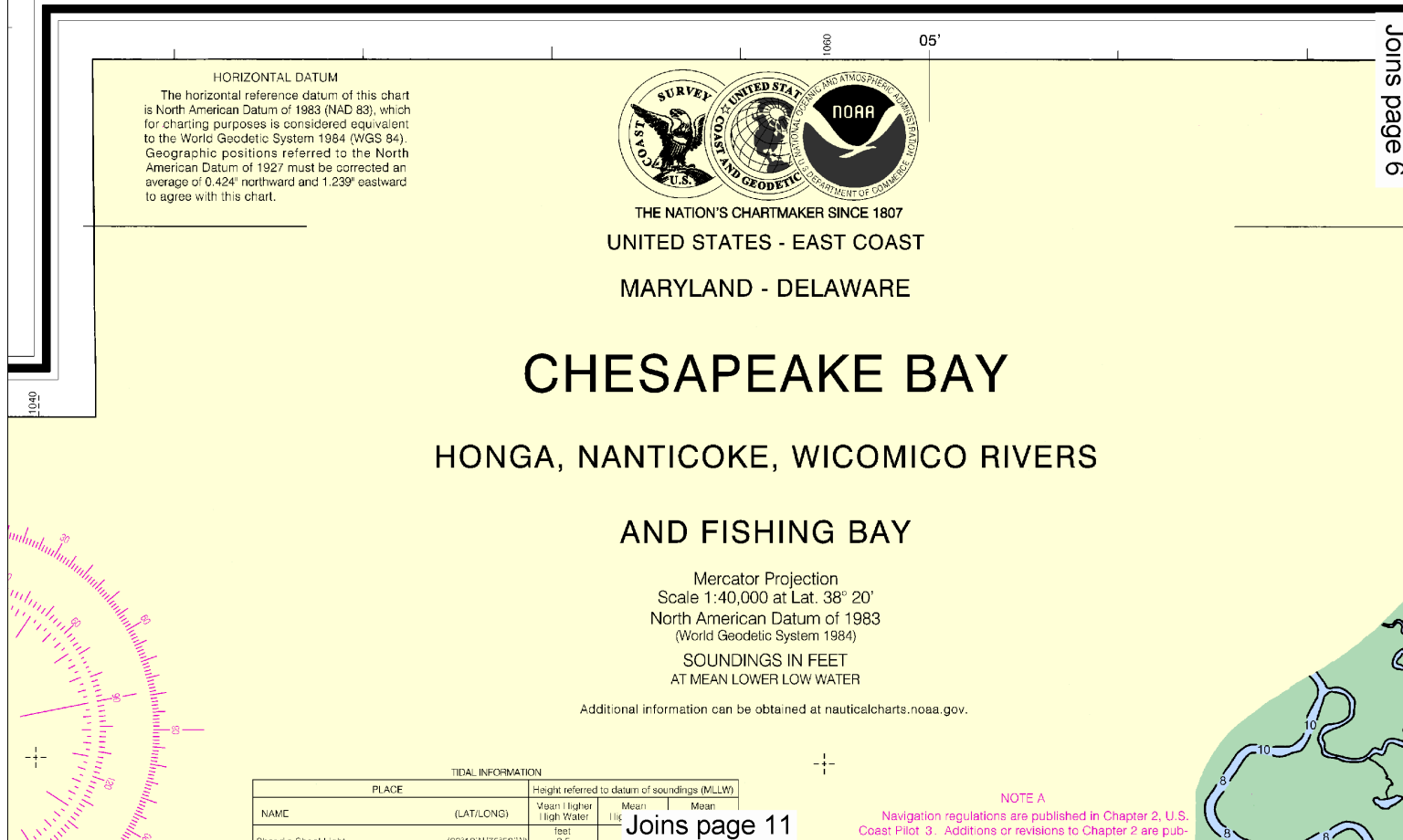
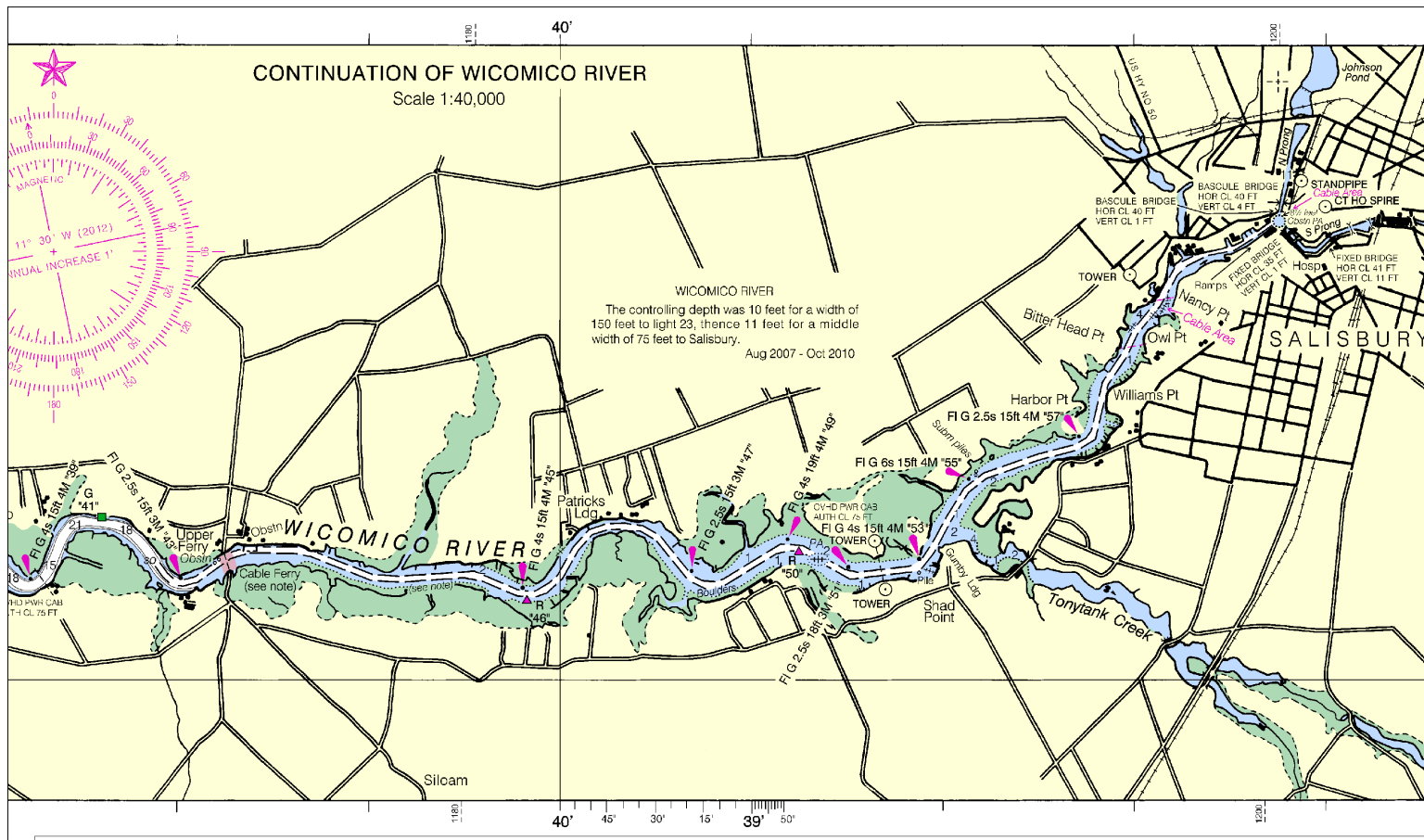
NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland.

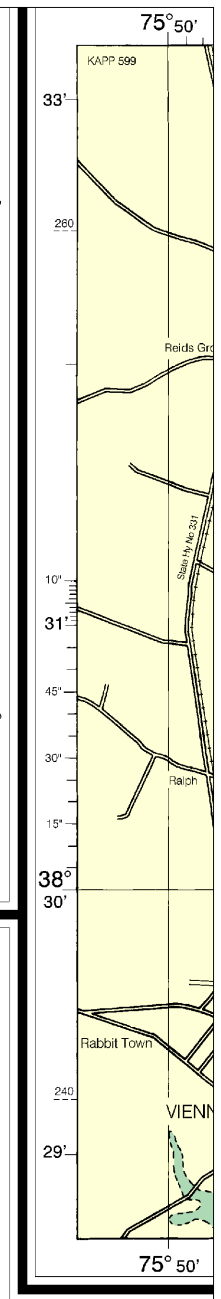
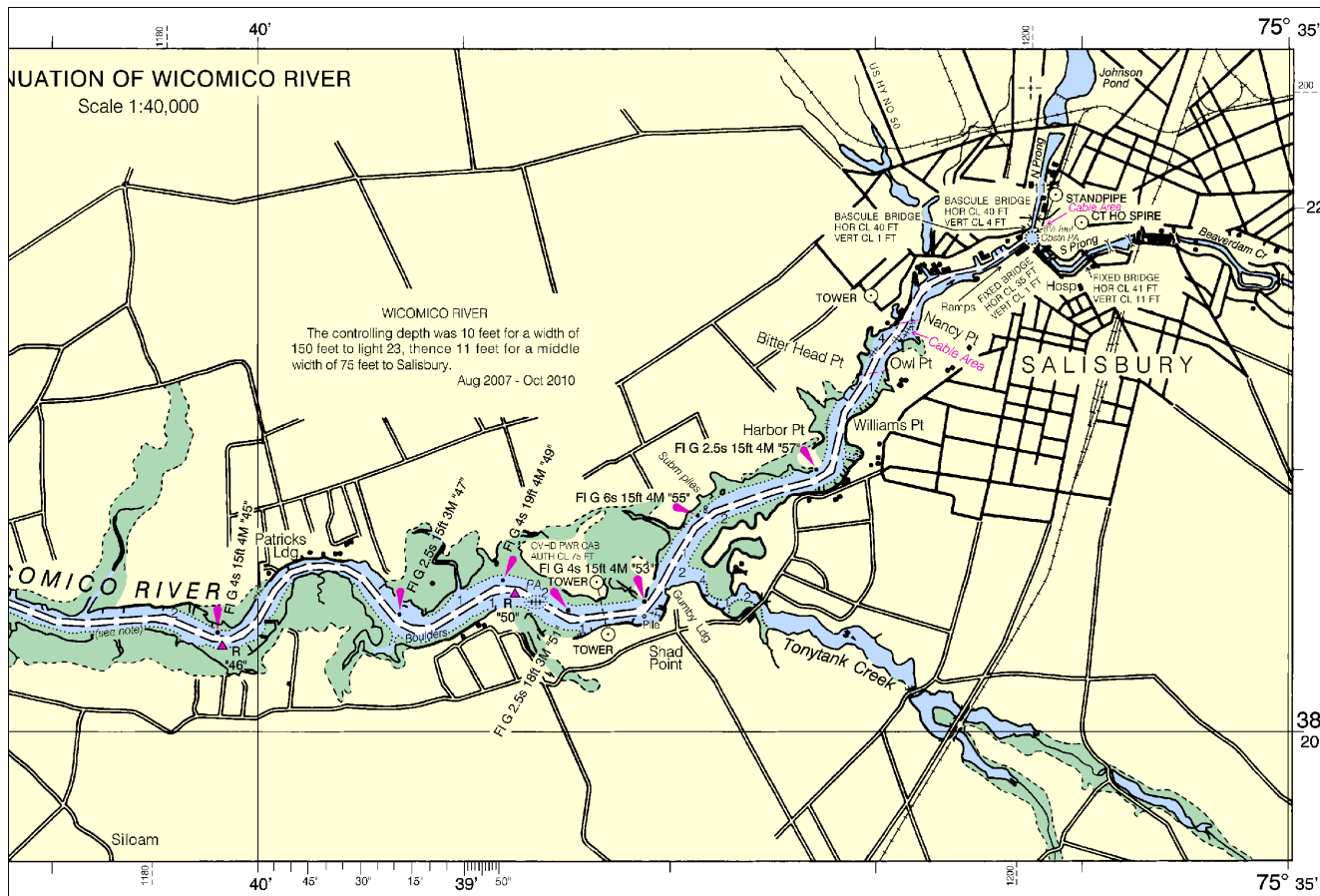
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NANTICOKE RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS						
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JUL 2011						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS	
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	DEPTH (NAUT. MILES) (FEET)
HAWKS NEST SHOAL CHANNEL FROM 38°35'44.3"N, 75°38'36.5"W TO THE RAILROAD SWING BRIDGE	12	12	12	7-11	100	0.6 12
	7	7	4	7-11	100	2.2 12
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION						





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 5

This chart is based on the latest available data, which is subject to change without notice. The chart is not to be used for navigation without the aid of a compass.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
MARYLAND - DELAWARE

CHESAPEAKE BAY

HONGA, NANTICOKE, WICOMICO RIVERS

AND FISHING BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 38° 20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION			
PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Light (38°12'N/75°59'W)	Feet 2.5	Feet 2.5	Feet 0.1

NOTE A
Navigator's Note: This chart is based on the latest available data, which is subject to change without notice. The chart is not to be used for navigation without the aid of a compass.

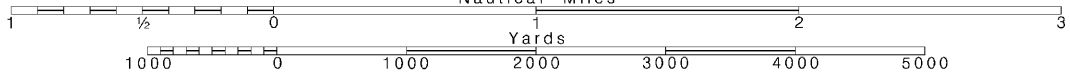
6

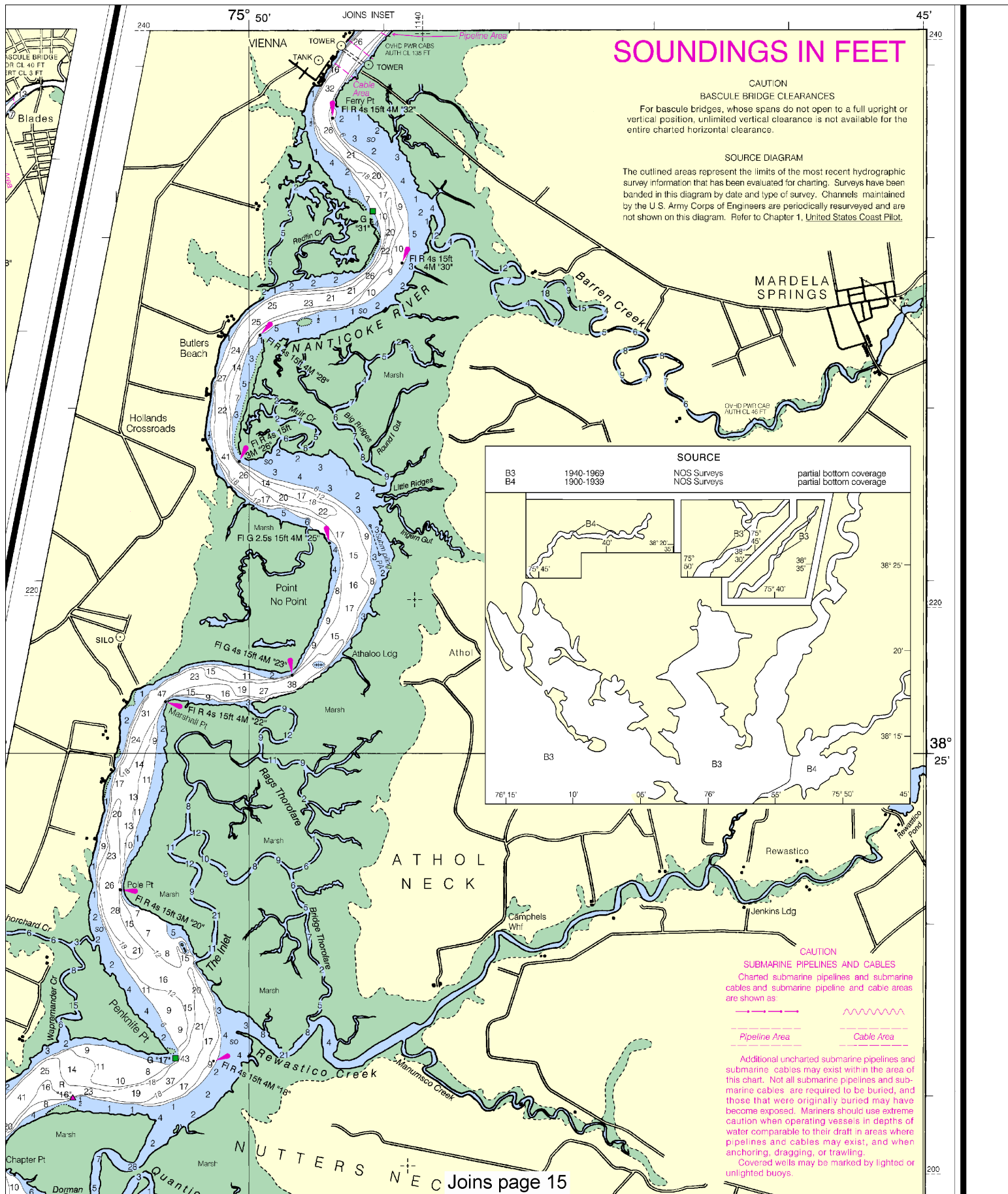
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

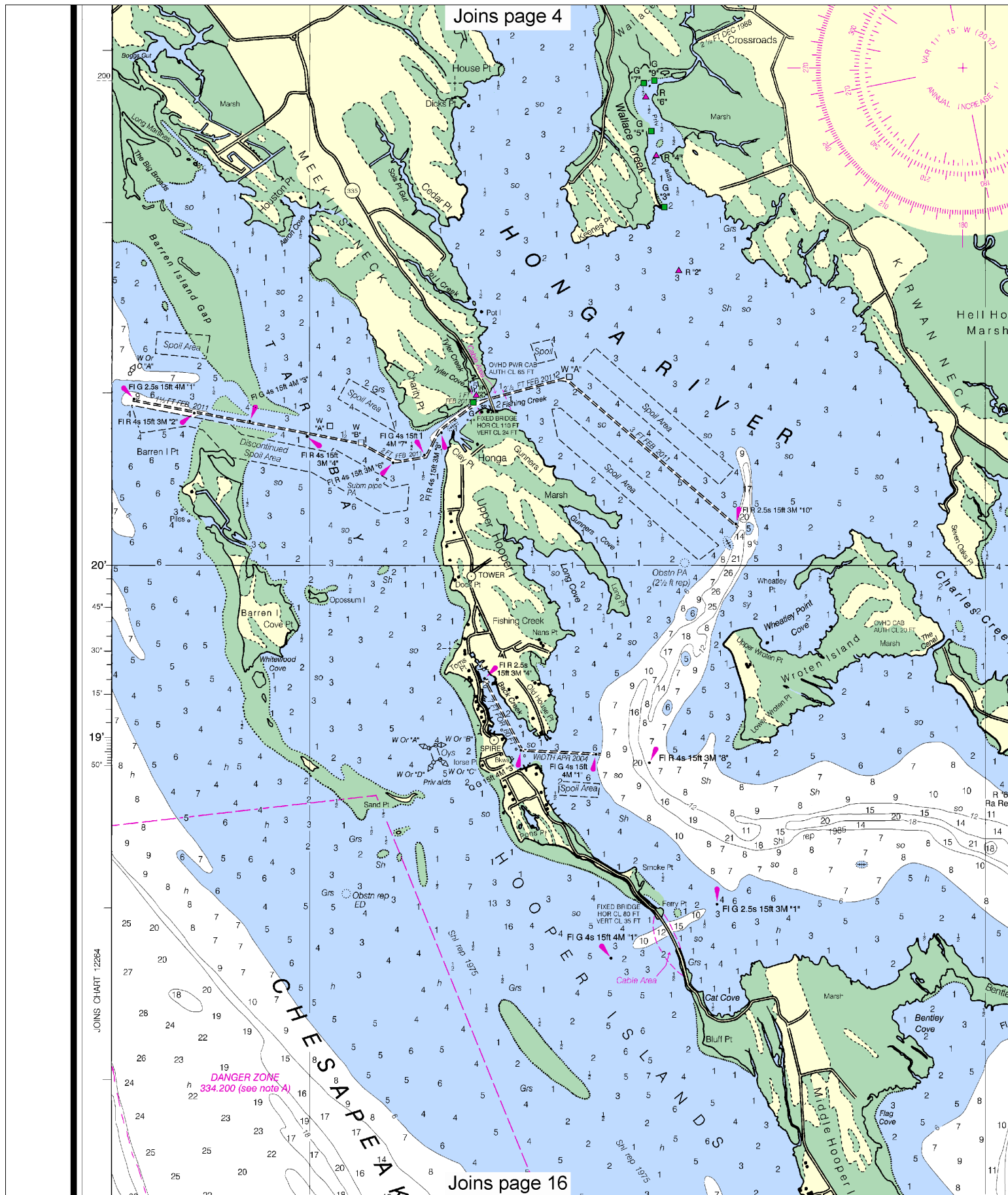
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







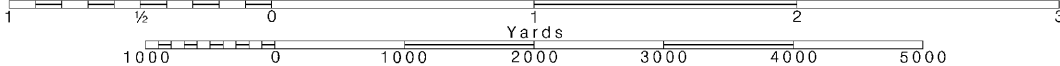
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Shoal Light	(38°12' N/75°59' W)	2.5	2.3	0.1
Great Shoal Light, Montic Bay	(38°13' N/75°53' W)	2.6	2.4	0.1
Hooper Strait Light	(38°14' N/75°05' W)	1.7	1.6	0.1
Salisbury, Wicomico River	(38°22' N/75°36' W)	3.5	3.2	0.1
Vienma, Nanjooke River	(38°29' N/75°49' W)	2.3	2.1	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Nov 2012)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N run	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bld boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Cys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Salisbury, MD	KEC-92	162.475 MHz
Heathsville, VA	WXM-57	162.400 MHz
Lewes, DE	WXJ-94	162.550 MHz

NOTE A


Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: . Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

CAUTION


Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective nripap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: .

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Joins page 6

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Lower Low Water
(LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet	feet
Light, Monticello Bay	(38°12' N/75°59' W)	2.5	2.3	0.1
Light, Monticello Bay	(38°13' N/75°53' W)	2.6	2.4	0.1
Light, Monticello Bay	(38°14' N/76°05' W)	1.7	1.6	0.1
Light, Monticello Bay	(38°22' N/75°36' W)	3.5	3.2	0.1
Light, Monticello Bay	(38°29' N/75°49' W)	2.3	2.1	0.2

Noted in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus:

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Salisbury, MD KEC-92 162.475 MHz
Heathsville, VA WXM-57 162.400 MHz
Lewes, DE WXJ-94 162.550 MHz

Joins page 11

Joins page 18

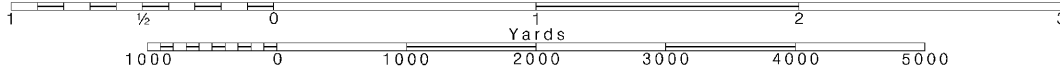
12

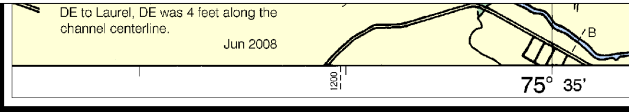
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

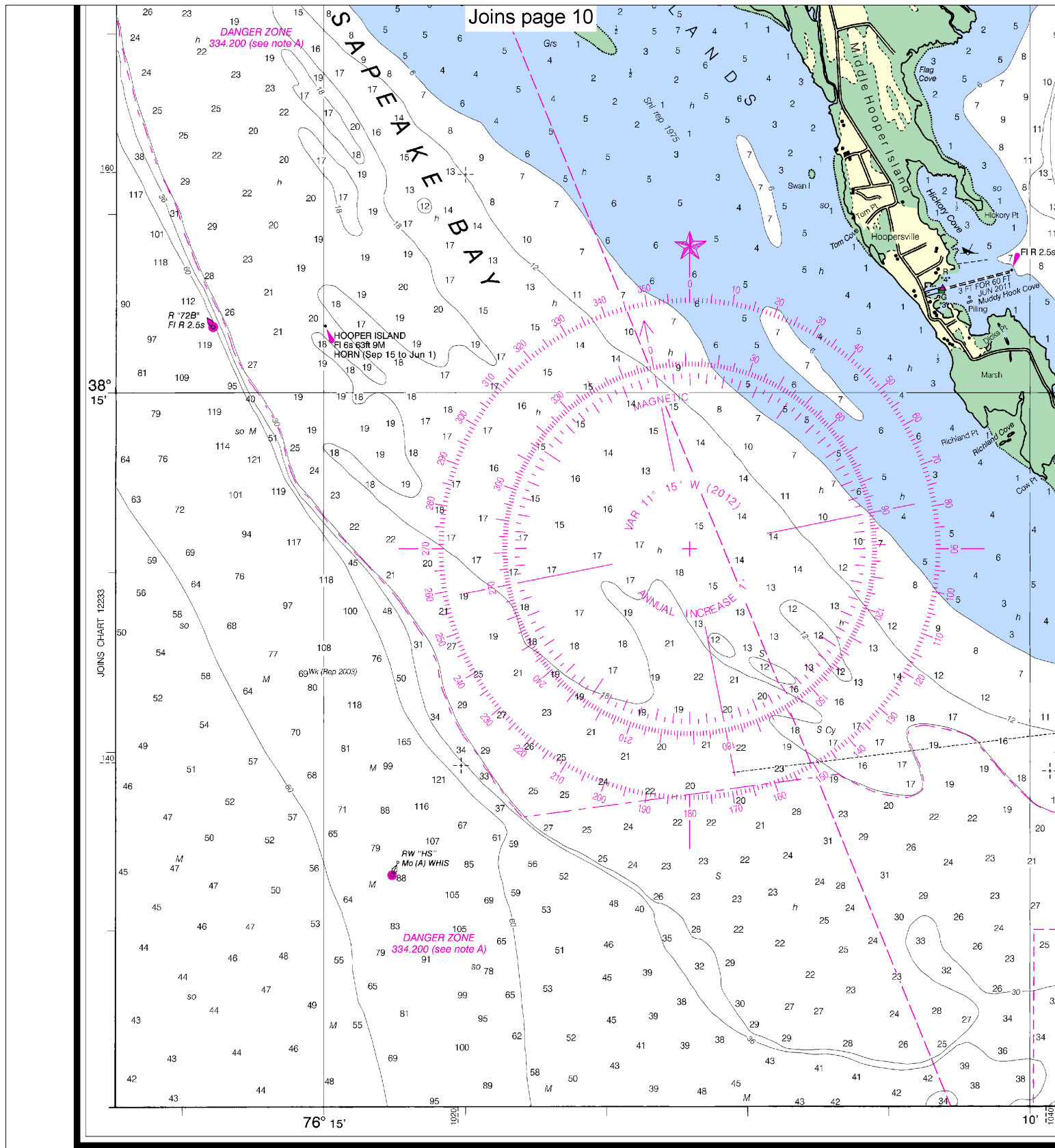
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







30th Ed., Dec. /12 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 8/12
Corrected through LNM Dec. 4/12
12261

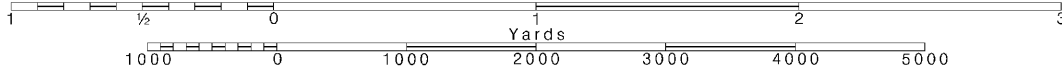
16

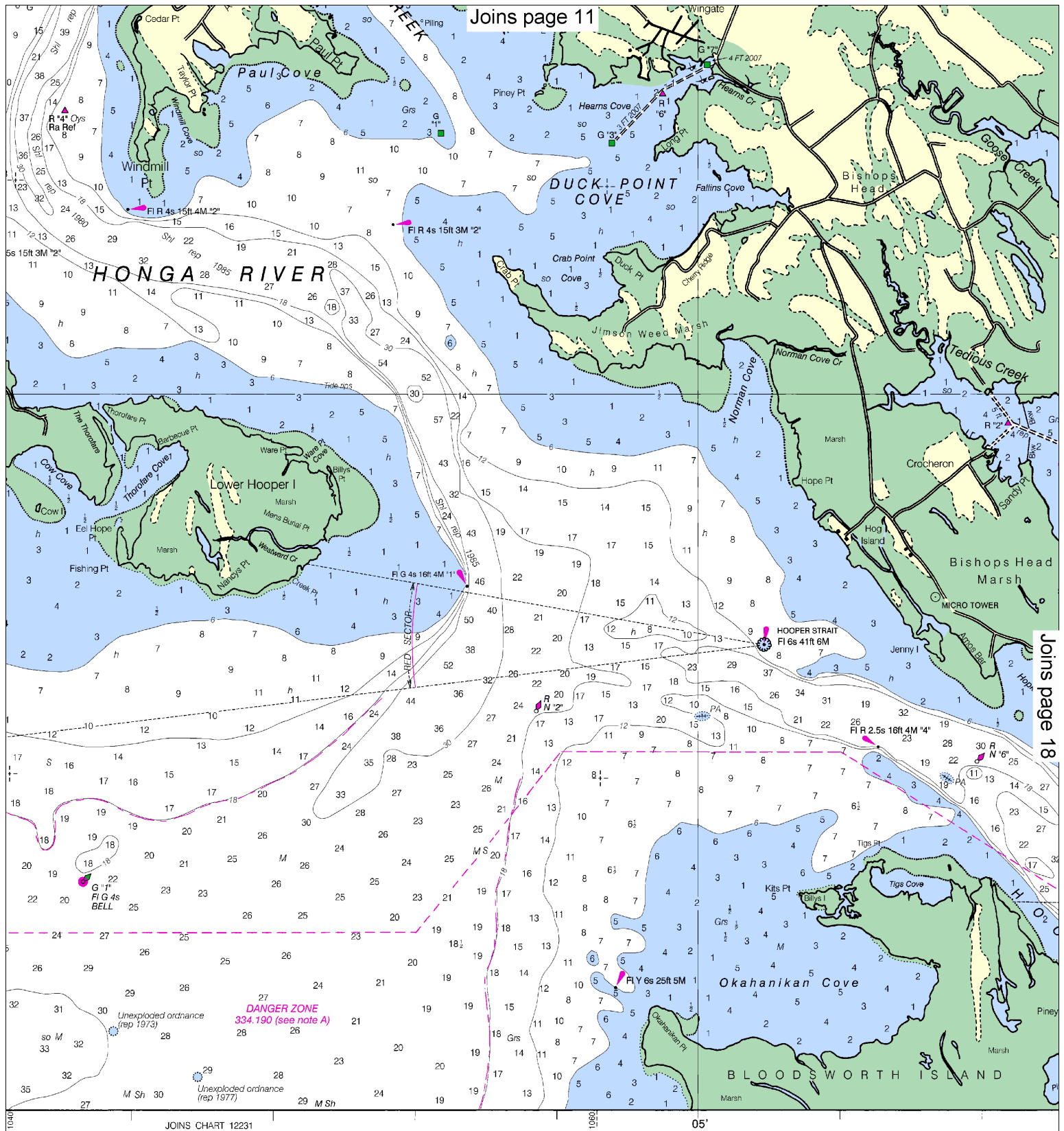
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



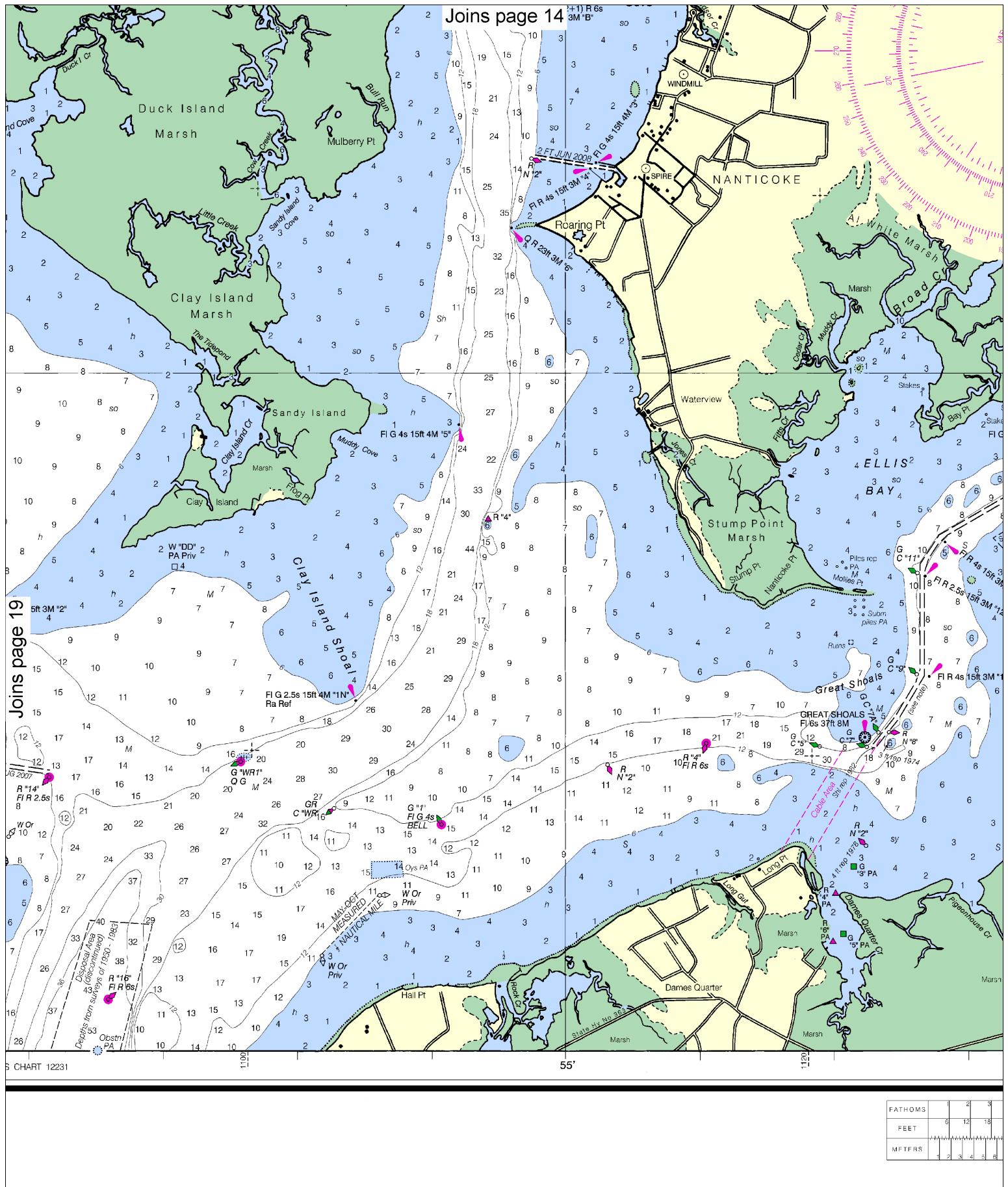


SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Navigation: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://coastdata.nod.noaa.gov/ndrs/inquiry.aspx> or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://coastdata.nod.noaa.gov/ndrs/inquiry.aspx> or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.



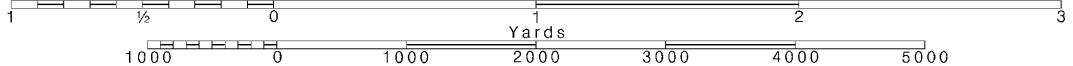
20

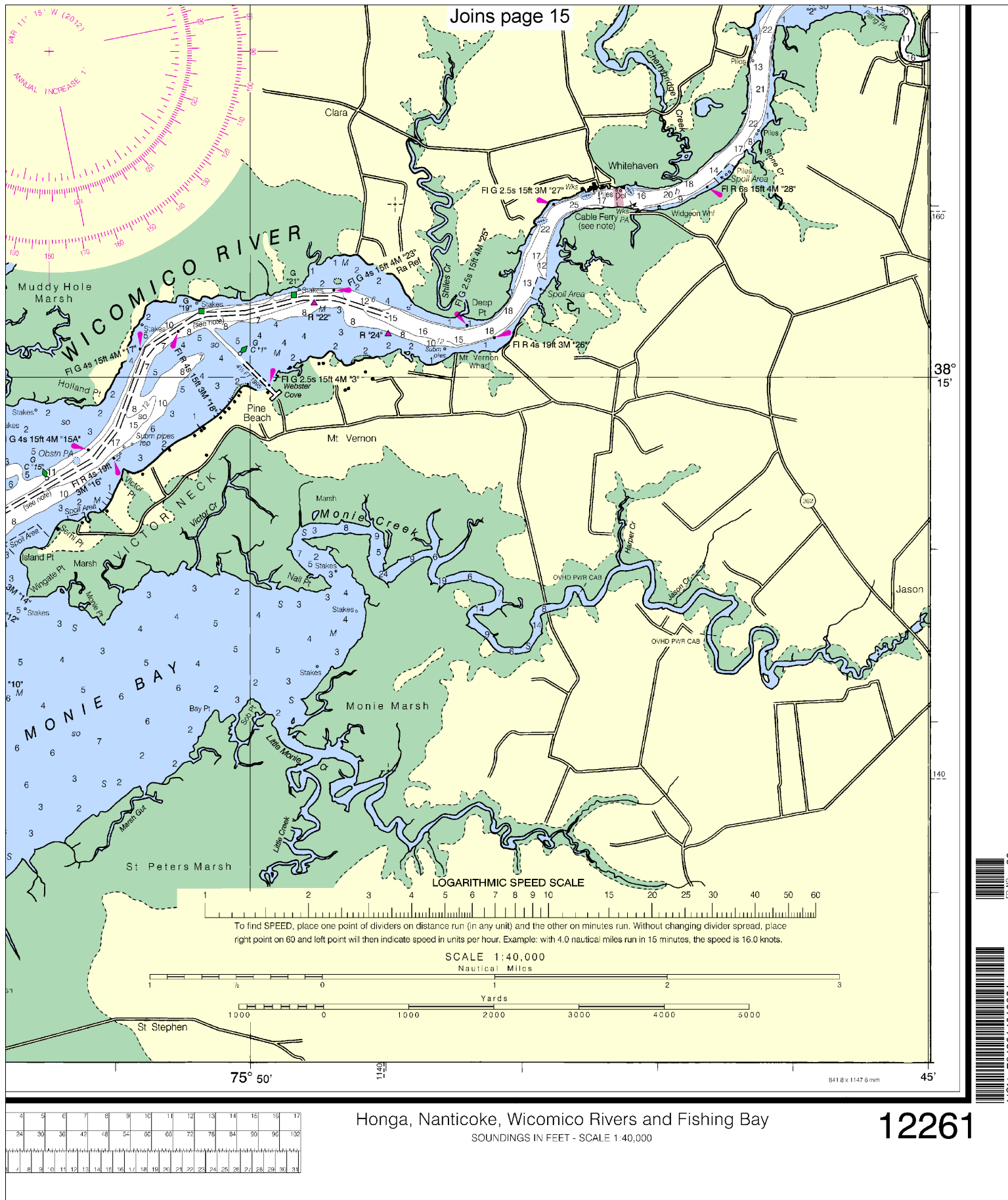
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Honga, Nanticoke, Wicomico Rivers and Fishing Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

12261



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker